

THE BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

EDMONTON, N. W. T., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1881.

No. 10.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 4, 1881.

The Pacific Railway bill has passed the House of Commons and is now before the Senate.

Loucks, Indian Farm Instructor at Prince Albert, died at Ottawa on Jan. 28th.

The Cochrane Ranch Company, capital \$100,000, seeks incorporation for the purpose of breeding cattle, horses, mules, sheep and swine in the North West Territories.

A German woman in Westminster Township, Ont., committed suicide on Jan. 29th, by setting fire to her clothing with coal oil.

Mrs. Shepherd of Whitehall, Ont., attempted suicide.

Letellier de St. Just, died on Jan. 31st.

An incendiary fire destroyed \$30,000 worth of property in Orangeville, Ont., on Jan. 31st.

The Directors of the Joliet Mutual Insurance Co. of Montreal have been arrested for conspiracy.

The jury in the Biddulph murder trial have found Carroll not guilty.

In South Africa the British troops have been defeated by the Boers. Reinforcements have been sent.

In the British House of Commons, the discussion on the Coercion Bill is going on. The Home Rule members are obstructing and the Conservatives are supporting the passage of the Bill. After a continuous sitting of forty-two hours—the Speaker prohibited further debate. The bill was introduced and read a first time. The House will discuss the action of the Speaker.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

A new method of gold mining is spoken of as to be introduced on this river in the ensuing season. So far, the washing has been done by hand and with the most simple appliances, and although good wages could be made in the season, yet the time being so short and the fact of no particularly rich places having been found, prevented the development of the industry to any great extent. It was impossible to employ capital to any advantage, as no machinery was in existence that would just meet the wants of the case.

Lately, however, an "hydraulic excavator" has been invented, manufactured in Boston, which seems particularly adapted for diggings, or washings, such as exist here. An apparatus, similar to a fire engine, projects a strong jet of water on the gravel, at any depth below the surface of the water, loosens it up, and forces it into a large pipe which, by means of another jet, carries the sand, gravel, gold and water, to the surface and discharges it on an enormous

"grizzly" where the gold is washed out of the dirt as fast as it can be poured on. The boiler and force pumps are on a scow and the "grizzly" on a raft close by, and the whole apparatus can be easily floated from one part of the river to another. The pipes will work at any depth, from two to one hundred feet, the only difference being that the greater the depth of the river, the smaller the quantity of gravel that can be moved in the same time with the same power. At a depth of 25 feet the excavator is supposed to throw out 16 cubic yards of sand or gravel per minute, and each yard of ordinary pay dirt on the river will yield from one to five dollars, as proved by the ordinary work of miners. To figure up 15 cubic yards per minute at one dollar per yard, and extend the minutes into days, weeks and months a somewhat astonishing result is reached. The cost of the apparatus in Boston is \$6,000, and of course the cost, delivered here, would be as much more. A number of persons in Winnipeg have begun to organize a company and have lately been communicating with some of the most experienced of the miners here on the subject. It is likely that a number of parties resident here will take stock in the enterprise. Similar machines are said to be working now on the Fraser and Columbia Rivers and doing a big thing. If the machine will do half that is claimed for it gold mining in the Saskatchewan will take the front rank in the money-making industries of the North-West.

LOCAL.

NORMAN VANDELLE went to Pigeon Lake on Friday last, for fish for the H. B. C.

MUSKEG-A-WATICK, the Victoria Chief, and his councillor paid Edmonton a visit on the 3rd.

The new mill was grinding barley last week. It finished on Saturday, and is at the wheat again.

JOHN PAUL went to Lac Ste. Ann's on the first instant, with three sled loads of freight for starving Indians.

The lowest thermometer during the past week was 35 degrees below zero on Jan. 30th., and 19 above zero on Tuesday and Thursday last.

The tame moose at Fort Edmonton was killed on Friday. Owing to the viciousness of its temper it was impossible to do anything with it.

The Edmonton Milling Co. have speculated in a Fairbank's scale, or scales, to secure the satisfaction of both themselves and their customers.

THE H.B.C. began hauling coal from the Imperial drift last week. The main drift is in 45 feet, and coal is being taken out from each side, at the rate of about a ton a day per man. The coal costs, laid down at the Fort, \$4.60 per ton.

LOCAL.

THE various coal companies are all hard at work.

THE rush of grain to the new mill has begun to slacken.

W. CUST delivered seventy-five sacks of flour to the Indian Department one day last week.

The lowest thermometer during the past week was 22 below zero on Wednesday, and the highest 37 above on Sunday the 25d.

P. Coultz arrived at Fort Saskatchewan from Battleford on Friday. He passed the mail thirty miles west of Battleford.

THE Little Giant thresher finished threshing A. Dunlop's grain at Long Lake on Friday last, and has been moved to St. Albert.

On Saturday Mrs. Arnot of Fort Saskatchewan, gave birth to twins (still born) which resemble the Siamese twins, being joined together on the side.

On Saturday last 1,900lbs of provisions were shipped from Edmonton by the Indian Department. Eight hundred pounds for Lac la Nonne and the balance to the Que Barre farm.

MR. J. W. TAYLOR, U.S. Consul at Winnipeg, sent by last mail for specimens of grain, threshed and in the ear, raised in the neighborhood of Edmonton. Wonder if he is interested in the Edmonton, Athabasca & Peace River Railway, and wants the samples to rope in shareholders with. We rise to remark, just here, that Consul Taylor and Prof. Macoun appear to be the only wise men of the east who fully realize the petrified facts in regard to the capabilities of the North-West.

THE Stonies, who received their last year's treaty money here last week were in an utterly destitute condition. Why was not the money paid in the fall, before the cold weather set in, or else at their camp near Lac Ste. Anne, instead of bringing them, naked and starving, fifty miles in the dead of winter for a paltry five dollars per head—not enough to board them on the trip. Perhaps it was the pious idea of the agent, that if a few of them froze to death on the road it would be so much saved to the Gov't.

THE unofficial census which has just been completed gives the following as the adult population of the principal settlements in this district, with the increase or decrease since the last census was taken in '78. Edmonton settlement 263, increase 115. Fort Saskatchewan 60, increase 1. St. Albert 292, increase 114. Lac Ste. Anne 30, decrease 28. Lac La Biche 75, decrease 27. Victoria 46, decrease 12. Total 766. Total increase 163. The apparent decrease in some of the settlements is on account of many who formerly were counted as half breeds taking the treaty, thereby taking rank as Indians. The total population has of course increased much more than is apparent, as children are not counted in this census.

J. R. MATHESON is at home now—can be found any time at his place on Sturgeon River. Now is your time. Bark now ye sneaking curs that have so much to say behind his back, or shut your mouths before he has to shut them for you.

FOUND—One horse blanket. The owner can get it by paying for this advertisement.

E. B. GLASS, Mission House.

READY BY NEXT MAIL—The Ordinances of the North-West Territories, complete to date. Price \$1 in paper covers, \$1 25 half bound. For sale by Frank Oliver, Edmonton, and at "The Herald" office Battleford.

FOR SALE.—The trotting mare "Nelly" and two colts, one rising three—the other two years old. A bargain for cash. Apply at Fort.

W. LESLIE WOOD.

JAMES HALY & CO.,—Fort Saskatchewan. General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Highest Cash Price paid for Fur.

JAMES McDONALD, Carpenter and Joiner, Edmonton Milling Co's Mills. Wood Turning done to order.

C. W. SUTTER—Gentlemen's Outfitter and Clothier.—A Large Assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Fancy Goods. Ready Made Clothing fitted without extra charge. Market House, first door East of Mission.

J. KNOWLES, Practical Miller and Millwright. Plans and Specifications for any kind of machinery made on application. Orders solicited. Address, Edmonton Mills.

EDMONTON MILLS.—The Edmonton Milling Co.'s mill is now running, and is prepared to do gristing for the public. Flour sacked and branded, ready for market, customers furnishing the material. Having a first-class mill, we feel safe in saying that our work will not be beaten in quality or quantity. Farmers, clean your grain well, and you will get better work—enough to pay for the extra trouble. Our motto is "Good Work and General Satisfaction to All."

Bring along your grain and hear the hum.

CARLYN & LAKE,
BIG LAKE ROAD.

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Ready Made Clothing, &c. A large and varied stock at bottom prices. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

Ten Iron Bound Carts for Sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL & FEED STABLES.

Established 1876.

The pioneer house of accommodation this side of Portage la Prairie. A good game of

BILLIARDS OR POOL

Can be played, and a very social evening can be spent in the Billiard Room.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

when his "advent" occurred, but we do believe that he held his first court here over a year after he was appointed magistrate, and that these cases would have been disposed of long before by Col. McLeod, had it not been that Col. Richardson was constantly expected.

In the civil cases, we did not speak of the justice of the claims. We objected to the defendants not getting a chance to lay their cases before the court, and to two of the cases, in which the debts were contracted here, being tried at Battleford. We do not see that the fact of one of these debts being payable at Winnipeg makes Battleford the proper place to try the case at.

We do not know whether Col. Richardson's conduct was legal or illegal, but we do know that if he has power to give judgment on civil cases after hearing only one side of the question, the sooner that power is taken away the better.

LOCAL.

FIVE head of wild cattle were sent to Peace Hills on Friday, to make beef for the Indians.

MR. JAS. McDONALD teaches a small night school at Colin Fraser's, two nights a week, free.

THE dance at John Fraser's on Monday night last, was a great success, as was the one at Mr. Gourneau's on Wednesday.

SIMON FRASER and Phillip Tait brought 1,000 fish from Pigeon Lake on Monday last. They paid two skins and a half a hundred.

THE sickness at Big Lake is on the increase, several deaths having occurred during the past week. It is a mild type of typhoid fever.

GEORGE GAGNON killed a timber wolf lately at his place which measured six feet seven inches in length and three feet four inches in height.

ADAM HOUSE while cutting fence rails at Fort Saskatchewan for Dr. Herchmer, nearly severed two toes from one of his feet with the axe.

THE new mill has cleared out the big rush of gristing, and the working time of the men has been reduced to ten hours per day instead of fourteen.

EASTERN mail arrived Sunday night before last, bringing four heavy bags of mail matter and over 200lbs of express. It left again on Tuesday evening.

E. BRAZEAU has bought the running horse "Big-Knee" from Abram Selwyn for \$200. He is prepared to run anything around Edmonton a 3-4 mile race at any date.

SINCE the announcement of Government aid being given to schools the people of the lower settlement have begun to take measures for the erection of a school house.

QUITE an amount of express freight arrived by last mail for parties in Edmonton. The business though, will probably fall off, as the freight—45cts. per pound—will prove too high.

WHEN Harry Johnson eloped he left an order with Mr. J. A. McDougall on some person or persons in the east for about \$200. Last mail Mr. McDougall got word that it was all o. k.—contrary to expectation.

Mrs. Col. Stewart, P. Helmick, H. Gutteridge and J. B. Beaupre, arrived in Winnipeg all right on the 28th December, 32 days out. They laid up five days and used the same horses all through.

IN the 200 yards foot race at Fort Saskatchewan, between Charles Dusheno and John Watson, otherwise known as "North West," or "Picard Jack"—Watson won by six feet in 27 seconds. Other races are talked of shortly.

AN eastern paper says that "there seems to be a wanton destruction of timber on unoccupied and non resident lands in the North West." And why not? If there is nothing more than the destruction of the timber of non-residents before this Syndicate and general land grabbing business is finished, we miss our guess.

AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN a meeting was called for Wednesday last, for the purpose of raising the wind to build a town hall, also to get a threshing machine for the especial benefit of the residents on the south side of the river. The meeting—one man—was unanimously in favor of an eternal adjournment.

THE long expected pay for the Police at Fort Saskatchewan was dished out on Monday last,—not before time—and proved a source of much profanity. Some of the cheques are worthy of gilt frames. One resident of Edmonton has his room decorated with one drawn for the large sum of five cents. This is the fruit of the extravagant fines imposed upon the men some time ago.

AN idea has lately struck a Gen. Hewson, and through him the "Globe" "Free Press" and other papers that the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to Edmonton is the only part, not under construction, at present necessary, and that it could be constructed by a syndicate for a bonus of \$5,000 per mile, and a land subsidy of 3,840 acres per mile, in alternative six miles sections along the line on both sides, provided all imported material be free of duty. We think so too. This is the kind of a syndicate we are struck after. But—why didn't he say so before?

IN previous years it was generally complained that the grain here, especially wheat, was badly affected with smut. This year there is little or no smut, but, owing to the wet harvest, a great deal of the wheat is so damp and dirty when brought to the mill that it is impossible to make even a passable article of flour out of it. Another great draw back is that it is sometimes so mixed with barley or oats and small seeds that it is impossible to tell whether the grain is wheat or not. More fanning mills, new seed, and an improved and more careful system of farming will be needed before the average flour made on the Saskatchewan will be able to compete with that made in Manitoba. And yet, even this year, some wheat has been raised, hard to beat in any country.

THE taking of the official census of the Dominion is to be commenced on the 4th of April next, and the population recorded will be that in existence on that day.

THE last "Herald" gives its opinion in favor of a mail route between the Saskatchewan and Bow River districts.

THE BULLETIN

Will be published at Edmonton every Monday morning, from the 1st of December until the 1st of May. Subscription for the season \$2.00. Season advertisements, \$5.00 per inch. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar. Business cards, not over four lines \$2.50. Mr. F. Wilson, at the H.B.C. store, Edmonton, and Mr. P. H. Belcher, at Fort Saskatchewan, will take subscriptions and advertisements. TAYLOR & OLIVER, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 7, 1881.

CHEQUES AND VOUCHERS.

If a person in this part of the North-West does any work for, or sells any article to the Dominion Government on Mounted Police account, at the lordly will and pleasure, sometimes of the commanding officer, and sometimes of no one knows who, a month or two after presenting his account he receives from Battleford a cheque on the Merchants Bank, payable at Winnipeg, a matter of 1,900 miles off. In order to get the money he must mail the cheque to Winnipeg and have the cash mailed back, all at his own risk and at a loss of from sixty to ninety, or one hundred and twenty days as the case may be—the honor of doing business with the Government being considered sufficient compensation for the risk and loss of time—and, to improve the matter, a line at the bottom of the cheque states that it must be presented within three months from the date of issue, presumably with the understanding that if, from any cause, the cheque is delayed so that it can not be presented within that time, it will not be paid.

But when the transaction is with the Indian Department this roundabout system is seen worked out in detail. On presenting the account a voucher is made out in triplicate, to which the payee's signature is attached as having received payment in full. The voucher is then mailed to Shoal Lake, and, if it is correct, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in good humor, and there has been sufficient funds placed in the bank to pay the amount, and the mail is not delayed by snow storms or running ice, or lost horses or anything else, there is a possibility of receiving a cheque—on the Merchant's Bank in Winnipeg—in from six to nine weeks from the time the voucher leaves here. The cheque has then to be mailed back, the whole process taking from about one hundred days up to an indefinite period—with the very lively chance of payment never being made.

Is there any reason, good bad or indifferent, why the Government should not pay what it owes in

cash? What is due to the Indians is paid in cash, why should not that which is due to other parties be paid in the same way? Are the people of the North-West such a gang of thieves that the Government is afraid to trust its money amongst them, or is it its own officials that it is afraid of? If there is any risk, surely the Government, which owes the money, and besides is supposed to keep the country in order, should run that risk, and not private individuals, and if its confidence in its own officials is not sufficient, it is high time they were removed and more trustworthy men put in their places. This may be the customary way for the Government to transact business, and were there the same facilities here as there are in the Eastern provinces, no objection would be made, but as the case stands here, this mode of procedure which throws all risks—and they are great and many—on the private individual, and robs him of the use of his money for from three to six months, and sometimes altogether, is intensely injurious both to the credit of the Government and the interests of the country.

If the Government were to pay all their accounts in cash, they would save all the way from ten to fifty per cent. At present many parties are deterred from dealing with the Government on account of the slowness and uncertainty of the pay. This narrowing of the competition leaves parties who deal free to get sufficient to pay them for all risks and delays, and sometimes a trifle over, and makes way for corruption in every possible form. It is no wonder that the Government of Canada is looked upon by many of the inhabitants of the North West as little better than an organized band of swindlers—a something to be feared and detested, and if possible to be cheated and defied.

JUSTICE?

The last "Saskatchewan Herald" comments as follows on an article in one of our former numbers headed "Justice":—"Col. Richardson was located in the Saskatchewan valley in the autumn of 1877—three years ago instead of four; that since his advent no prisoners have died in jail; and that of the three civil summonses alluded to, the debt in two was contracted payable at Battleford and the third at Winnipeg."

We do not know at what time Col. Richardson condescended to grace the Saskatchewan with his august presence, but we are informed that he was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for this district in the fall of '76, and has drawn the salary and allowances attached to the office ever since. And we know that in the ensuing winter and spring of '77, two Indians were arrested and lodged in jail at Fort Saskatchewan, who died, simply of confinement, one in June and the other in August following. Also, three prisoners were arrested in May of '77, and were held in jail, or on bail, until the middle of December, when two of them were declared innocent and the third suffered a year's imprisonment. We do not know